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BURLINGTON, VT., MAY 22, 1919.

WANTED.
When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER HOMES

Summer cottages in Vermont have long been at a premium with residents of the larger cities. One of the men who dote on a summer in Vermont told the writer no better investment could be desired than substantial summer homes on the lake side that would rent as much for the summer season as many homes command by the year. On the other hand, some people experience difficulty in leasing their summer cottages. This difficulty is explained by the inability of these two classes of people in getting in touch with each other. Neither knows where the other is or can be reached.

The Vermont State Publicity Bureau has instituted a service intended to meet this difficulty and in other ways to promote the development of the Green Mountain region as a great summer resort, and as a mecca for tourists in general. The State Publicity Bureau has recently advertised in all the State papers its intention to publish soon a pamphlet containing a list of summer cottages for rent or for sale. No charge is made for this advertising as it is done for the convenience of summer visitors. Mr. Walter H. Crockett, director State Publicity Bureau, says: "The responses from this advertising are good from the State in general but they are not large from the vicinity of Lake Champlain, a region from which one might naturally expect many replies. As there are many inquiries for cottages around Lake Champlain, the department of publicity would like to be able to publish a fairly good list."

In order that our people may prepare for summer cottages advisedly it may be well to note some of the questions to be answered: Town in which cottage is located; nearest railway station and distance therefrom; is it on or near good automobile road? Is it on or near any body of water or in the vicinity of a mountain? What are the principal scenic attractions; number of rooms, furnishings and equipment; what is the water supply? Is it possible to obtain milk from a nearby farm house? do grocery teams make regular trips to the cottage? Is the cottage on or near a rural mail route? If there is reasonably good fishing in the vicinity; is the cottage available for the whole or a part of the season? price per month and by the season.

It is to be hoped residents of the Champlain valley who have cottages to rent to summer visitors may write promptly to the publicity bureau and thus help facilitate the movement for the attraction of summer residents to the Green Mountain region.

We hope the people of Burlington have not abandoned the idea of ornamental street lights on our chief business thoroughfares.

CAMPAIGN IS NOW ON

Vermonters Are Asked to Contribute Toward Salvation Army's Home Service Fund

The State-wide campaign for the Salvation Army Home Service Fund Drive, which started on Monday, May 19, and will continue to May 26, is an appeal to all towns in Vermont to contribute to the Salvation Army National Home Service Fund of \$100,000. The difference between the Salvation Army Home Service Fund Campaign and other campaigns is that the money raised in Vermont, during this drive, will be spent for the benefit of the State of Vermont.

For the year ending September 30, 1918, the open-air attendance was 17,903,508; indoor attendance 6,294,527; bed spaces in hotels, children's homes, rescue and maternity hospital totaled 2,759,726; meals supplied to homes and institutions, 2,627,624; Christmas dinners (1917) 258,248; Thanksgiving dinners (1917) 11,114; pounds of ice distributed 123,402; pounds of coal distributed, 2,770,622.

Brattleboro has already gone over the top, and other towns are generously doing their share in this campaign. Among the organizations which are giving their support and co-operation in the Salvation Army Home Service Campaign in Vermont are the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Loyal Order of Moose and Y. M. C. A.

If your town is not organized, those who wish to contribute toward the furtherance of the good work of the Salvation Army in Vermont may send their contributions direct to Provincial Headquarters, Salvation Army, 8 East Brookline St., Boston, Mass.

N. B. CRITTENDEN,
State Organizer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PRESERVE EGGS

It is estimated that the present is a good time to buy eggs for home preservation in water-glass according to A. L. Smith, Extension Poultry Specialist at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. Markets are more or less uncertain, but from reports at hand this is a very reasonable time.
An increase in the number of eggs preserved by each family is earnestly urged, because it helps to lower the high cost of living and to increase the profit of the poultrymen by increasing consumption. It has long been known that the cold storage of eggs in large quantities has been a balance wheel on the price of eggs.

RAILROADS AND THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Republican party is faced by the necessity of formulating policies that will commend themselves to the majority of the American people in connection with the administration of our national affairs. The paramount criterion in this connection should be not what is popular but what is right. Whatever is right is not always popular, but sooner or later it is sure to prevail.

Only a few months ago sentiment in favor of government ownership promised to sweep all before it in the United States. Then came the manifest determination of the Wilson administration to use the railways and wires of communication as a political football. After that followed the deluge of popular indignation throughout the country. Burleson bungled the management of the wires and the wireless, and soon dropped both like the traditional "hot potato." Now the question of the future of the railways of this country is bothering the administration, as it should. The administration finds that trying to inject politics into the great business of this vast country does not pay, even politically.

Some republican leaders have been acting apparently on the supposition that in order to unhorse the administration party, it would be necessary to discredit everything President Wilson does, particularly in connection with peace negotiations. This is an entirely mistaken notion.

The Wilson administration has so thoroughly discredited itself, especially with the three millions of American soldiers, who saw the administration at its worst, that republicans can magnanimously and patriotically give the President credit for whatever good he may do in connection with the conclusion of peace, and co-operate with him to that end.

Republicans find one of the greatest assets they have at this time is the universal knowledge that they co-operated with the democratic administration in "putting across" victory over Germany. So now we should all unite to secure peace under the best possible conditions regardless of politics, and depend upon other issues for the winning of the next national campaign.

As we have already indicated, there are issues enough and dissatisfaction enough with President Wilson and his party, particularly in the South, to ensure victory. This statement should always be made with the strict proviso, however, that the Republican party in turn does not seek to play politics at the expense of business and prosperity, instead of being patriotic first of all things. The best business is the best politics, and we are finding this out for ourselves right here in Vermont.

One of the heaviest political liabilities of the administration and its party at this time is their bungling of this whole railway problem. Transportation is the very artery of industry, commercial development and prosperity. The safest business principle in connection with railway transportation was found to be that the lowering of rates so far as possible multiplied business, contributing to the upbuilding of industry and promoting the prosperity of all concerned.

The Wilson administration has reversed all this. At the very outset it began by arbitrarily increasing the wages of the best paid railway men, who controlled the votes, and left the hardest working men and the poorest paid employees to shirk for themselves. Angling for votes in this way made it necessary to increase rates for both freight and passenger traffic, thus contravening directly the sound business principles that should have been applied to the operation of the railways of the nation. The Wilson administration has gone on multiplying expenses in a political way and piling up deficits, until it is a question whether the private owners can afford to accept their property, unless remedial legislation is had in some form.

At this time the shadow of another enormous increase in railroad rates hangs over the public. Consumers, already overburdened by taxes and the high cost of living, are confronted with the necessity of making a contribution in one form or another to meet the huge deficit which the administration has succeeded in bringing upon the railroads of the United States.

A recent statement of Director General of Railroads Walker D. Hines, relative to the financial condition of the roads discloses that in 1918 the net deficit through operation was \$225,000,000. The deficit for 1919 promises to be far greater. For the first three months of the year, the railroads ran behind to the extent of \$192,000,000. If this rate of net loss to the government were to be kept up throughout the year the total loss for the twelve month period would be \$768,000,000, or a little more than three-quarters of a billion. While it is not expected it will be that large, it will nevertheless reach a heavy total.

Thus far Mr. Hines has not announced that higher rates will be demanded. There is no escape, however, from the fact that an enormous deficit is being created and that the public, in one way or another, must meet it. It will either have to be met by increasing railroad rates or by the treasury paying the amount of shortage and then collecting it out of the public, either through bonds or taxes or both. Whatever method is chosen, the average citizen will have to pay the administration fiddler.

The best informed member of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce committees have been predicting for months that rates would go higher, although onerous increases in freight and passenger rates were made some months ago.

The effects of this prospective increase in railroad rates are easily discernable. In the first place, testimony has been reaching Washington from every part of the United States for many months telling of deep-seated dissatisfaction on the part of the public with the manner in which the railroads are administered. The complaint extends both to service and to high rates.

If, now, the rates are still further increased, as it is generally believed they must be, it is hardly necessary to point out the situation which will be produced. Little question exists that the widespread dissatisfaction which has prevailed for months will become so intense as to result in a storm of angry protest. Not only will shippers complain that they are unduly overburdened and seriously handicapped but all lines of business will share in the protest. The general public, which will find the prices of necessities still further enhanced, will not accept the increases in any kindly spirit.

Leaders in Congress have for some time been planning to endeavor to enact permanent railroad legislation at the extra session of Congress or, if this were found impossible, to get a measure so fully under way that it could be put on the statute books next winter. From all directions there arise evidences that the public wants the railroad question settled.

In any attempt to solve this whole railway problem the republican majority in Congress will face another danger. One of the weak points in the republican armor is the fact that the party has been regarded in many quarters as the bulwark of special privileges for railways and other vested interests, while the Democratic party stood for the workers and the shipping public.

One of the great needs of a triumphant Republican party is to overcome this particular prejudice. The party must avoid the facilitating of a return to former conditions as regards the juggling of railway finances and manipulation. It must stand for strict justice for both railway owners and railway patrons. It can not afford to let itself go to an extreme in connection with the return of the railways to private ownership.

This is one of the most difficult problems confronting the majority in Congress. Now is the time however to settle this whole railway question right and to settle it for all time on a thoroughly equitable basis as one of the chief elements of general prosperity.

This home preservation follows along the same lines; it simply increases the market for eggs in the spring when production is small. By doing this in your own home, you receive benefits of this direct economy at small expense. On the other hand, if you wait until autumn to buy eggs, you are liable to buy a cold storage product at an increased price. Home preservation of eggs assures a better product at a lower cost.

TAKES HOLD AND HELPS

Marie Heister, Freeport, Ill., writes: "I had more or less of a cough for 10 years and I have taken quite a number of medicines. None of them takes hold and helps like Foley's Honey and Tar." This old, reliable cough syrup promptly helps coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. J. W. O'Sullivan, 20 Church street, (Adv.)

VERMONT BEATS WESLEYAN, 2-1

Middletown, Conn., May 18.—The University of Vermont baseball team beat Wesleyan University to-day by a score of 2 to 1.

APPOINTS E. W. GIBSON

Succeeds H. B. Chase as State's Attorney of Windham County

Montpelier, May 20.—Gov. P. W. Clement has appointed E. W. Gibson, of Brattleboro, as State's attorney in place of H. B. Chase, resigned.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Groups of Natives Still Preserve Rites of Taboo and Taboo

The Marshall Islands which, along with the Carolines, were seized by Japan from Germany soon after the outbreak of the world war, are described in a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society.

"The two chains of curiously shaped atolls, or coral islands consisting of low-lying sand reefs encircling lagoons, known as the Marshall group, lie a little south of the center of an imaginary line between the Philippines and Hawaii," the bulletin says.

"Guam, Samoa and Honolulu form a triangle of trade routes, with its sides penetrated by important steamship lines. Near the center of this isolated Pacific zone are the Marshall Islands."

"Before the war Sydney was reached by steamer, a voyage of more than 3,000 miles. The only other egress is a steamer to Ponape which connects with the Pacific line to Suva."

"Like two loosely strung chains of jewels, the islands stretch from northwest to southeast, each with its lagoon setting encased by a strangely shaped circle of coral, some like triangles, harps and stirrups, and one outlining a bull's head with its horns."

"Straight haired, dark brown natives, still preserving the religious significance of taboo and taboo, are to be found. Once a sturdy, reliant, sea-faring people, for they were the best mariners in the Pacific, the white man's coming, as in the case of his advent among the Eskimos and the Indians, did not seem wholly beneficial. In teaching them ways to live more easily, civilization robbed them of that boldness and adventure which made them the hardest of the Micronesian peoples. Many of the young died of tuberculosis."

"Native society was rigorously organized into at least three clans, called sibs. First were the nobles, from whom each community chose its chief, then the lesser nobles and a third group, some of whom might own property, but none of whom could have more than one wife."

"Woman was given a higher position than among most savages because succession was through the female line. But the chief's power was absolute, to the point of life and death. One ambitious ruler learned an alphabet and is said to have beheaded all his subjects who seemed likely to acquire more knowledge than he. In some islands the mother was allowed to keep only the first three children. She had to bury the fourth."

"Skillful and fearless navigators, the natives used bread-tree wood to make sailing canoes in which they would voyage across months. They carried with them made of sticks, showing the locations of islands and the directions of prevailing winds."

"Ancestor worship was their predominant religious sentiment. With petitions and gifts they worshipped the departed whose spirits were supposed to return to earth in certain places. Birds and fishes sometimes embodied these spirits, they believed, and thus certain species became taboo."

"Examples of taboo abound. Some served a useful purpose. Coconut fruit might be eaten only by the chief because it was longer was available, thus giving the former a chance to ripen. Fruit from the trees of a departed tribesman also was taboo for a time to those outside his family. This assured his wife and children a means of sustenance. Chiefs and nobles were the highest class also were immune from injury."

"Tattooing of the young was a religious ceremonial and, like the Papuans, they inserted wooden discs in their ear lobes to distend them."

"Homes of the natives were not pretentious. Floors were raised above the ground to keep them dry, and thatched roofs covered the combination house and storage room."

"The two island groups are known as the Ratak and Ralik chains. Their entire area is not more than 160 square miles; their native population 15,000 with fewer than 300 foreigners. The fruit of German government was on Jalut and the most populous island, is Majeru, with but 1,600 persons."

"Other explorers had touched at the islands but they, with the Gilbert group, took their names from Captain Marshall and Gilbert who explored them in 1788. The Germans annexed the islands in 1882."

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS IN VERMONT

It is requested that the postmasters in the State of Vermont, where the Salvation Army home service fund campaign has not been organized, kindly take it upon themselves to work along the following lines:
Dear Mr. Postmaster:
We are sending you under separate cover a quantity of Salvation Army posters, appealing to the people of your community to contribute to the Salvation Army home service fund from May 19 to 26 for \$100,000.

We believe that you, in your position, are the proper person to represent our plans and to act as chairman for your town. The people will gladly co-operate with you, and you will find no difficulty in forming a soliciting team to call upon them who will be glad to contribute to this fund.

It will be necessary for you to select a treasurer to handle the funds of the Salvation Army and forward them to Colonel Adam Gifford, 8 E. Brookline street, Boston, Mass.

If you desire any additional literature or information regarding this campaign address N. B. Crittenden, Salvation Army Headquarters, Burlington, Vt.
Thanking you for your interest in the Salvation Army campaign, we are,
Yours very truly,
N. B. CRITTENDEN,
State Organizer.

FARNHAM GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Boy Who Killed Charles Clifford

in Essex Junction Last Month

Sentenced to Serve from Four to Ten Years at the State's Prison

Daniel Farnham, aged 19, of Essex Junction, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter in Chittenden county court about three o'clock Friday afternoon, and was sentenced by Judge Sherman R. Moulton to serve not less than four nor more than 10 years at hard labor in the State prison at Windsor, for the killing of Charles H. Clifford at the home of Farnham's mother in Essex Junction on the night of April 25.

The sentence was considerably lighter than might have been pronounced, Judge Moulton stating that he had taken into consideration the youthfulness of Farnham and the fact that there had been a certain amount of provocation for the crime. Farnham is only 19 years of age and small for that age. Since the night of the crime, when the boy gave himself up to the police without resistance, after firing two shots from a 32-calibre revolver, one of which passed through the head of Clifford, under the left eye, the other going straight to his heart, Farnham has been lodged in the county jail in Burlington. He was taken to Windsor by Sheriff James H. Allen on Monday.

Farnham was taken before Judge Moulton early yesterday afternoon. After hearing the indictment charging him with manslaughter, he pleaded guilty, without hesitation. Asked if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, he replied in a clear, firm voice: "I have not."

This is Judge Moulton's first sentence in a case of this kind, and Farnham is probably the youngest man ever sentenced for manslaughter in the State of Vermont.

According to Farnham's story of the killing of Clifford, which has not been officially disputed, no explanation of the case having taken place in court Friday, the boy was acting in what he considered the defence of his mother and himself from an attack by Clifford.

The boy states that Clifford, who was 55 years of age, and had lived with the family for several weeks, had threatened to kill both him and his mother, Mrs. Mary Sherman, and that on the day of the killing, Clifford had been in a particularly bad mood. He had taken possession of the kitchen, Farnham says, and had refused to allow any of the other members of the family to enter it. Also, during the early part of the day, he had struck Farnham's sister, younger than the boy.

This situation kept Farnham from going to work in the afternoon, so he says, and when it began to look like more trouble for the family, the boy went up to his trunk and secured his revolver. After feeding his horses, he started to come back into the house, when his mother ran toward him, calling for help. She was followed by Clifford, who brandished a chair, as if to strike her. The blow was then diverted toward Farnham, according to the young man's story, and in order to stop the young man, Clifford, who was much larger than himself, he fired the two shots which killed the older man.

TO CALL GRAND JURY

Expect State's Attorney Will Ask for Session to Hear Evidence in Broadwell Murder Case

Montpelier, May 20.—Washington county court reconvened Monday afternoon, following a recess from a week before last. It is expected within a day or so that the State's attorney will ask the court to call a session of the grand jury for the purpose of placing in evidence in connection with the murder of Mrs. Harry E. Broadwell before the court, although such request did not take place this afternoon.

E. M. Harvey this afternoon withdrew in the contested divorce case of Alice Carver vs. John Carver.

The hearing, which was to have taken place in the matter connected with the Playhouse in Barre, has been continued for the present because one of the attorneys, J. Ward Carver, is an attorney for respondents on the charge of murder, namely, George Long and Mrs. Belle Parker.

In the case of Bianchi vs. the Union Granite company, judgment for the plaintiff to recover \$150 and interest of \$11 has been given the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued for \$500. The defendant, on the day the trial was commenced, offered to settle for \$500, but refused.

Judgment is for the amount they offered.

DIES AGED 102

Mrs. Maria V. Duke Born in Vermont Retained All Faculties up to Last Thursday

Plainfield, May 20.—Mrs. Maria V. Duke died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Kelly, at the age of 102. She was born in Woodbury, May 11, 1817. She was vigorous in mind and body up to last fall, when her bodily health failed, but she retained her mental faculties up to last Thursday.

Mrs. Duke observed her 102nd birthday at the Methodist church, where she had been a faithful member since October, 1886. She was greatly interested in the church work.

She was married to Levi Duke January 26, 1844, and lived in Montpelier several years. Later they moved to Marshfield and also to Woodsville, N. H., and finally to Plainfield, where she had lived with her son, E. V. Duke, and daughter, Mrs. Kelly, up to her death.

She is survived by two sons, E. V. of this town and Adolph of Lenoxville, Canada, and one daughter, Mrs. Kelly. Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at two o'clock in the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. A. W. Hewitt officiating. Burial will be in the village cemetery.

ORDERS RUTLAND MOTHER TO GIVE UP BABY

Eight Fractures of Bones in Body of Two-Year-Old Girl

Rutland, May 20.—On petition of Miss Lena C. Ross of this city, deputy State probation officer, City Judge George M. Giddard of this city has ordered Mrs. John Parker of this city to turn over to the custody of the probation department her two-year-old daughter, Louise M. Rogan, finding that the child had been neglected as to feeding and had been ill treated.

Miss Ross showed that the baby had appeared at the Rutland hospital with eight fractures of its arms, legs, ribs

You are crazy, if you have spent as much at the end of each week as you have earned. As the years go by you will have nothing to show for your labor. Learn to control the out-go as well as to increase the income. Systematic saving, saving by habit, is the only way it can be done. Get the habit. Start an account now.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Depositors in our Savings Department will receive an extra dividend August 1st.

Interest at the Rate of 4 1/2%

per annum will be paid depositors for the current six months period, payable July 1st, 1919.

We shall be pleased to have you write us your needs.

THE WINOSKI SAVINGS BANK

FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

NO. 11 WINOSKI BLOCK WINOOSKI, VT.

FIFTH VICTORY LOAN

"ALL PULL TOGETHER," OUR MOTTO.

Your part.—Open an account with us now for any amount from \$5.00 to \$100 which you promise to leave on deposit at least one year.

Our part.—We guarantee to invest every dollar so deposited in this loan. Mention this to your friends.

Home Savings Bank, 190 Main Street, Burlington, Vt.

C. W. Brownell, Pres. C. S. Brownell, Treas. E. B. Taft, Vice-Pres.

and collar bone. Mrs. Parker told the court that the legs were broken when the child fell from her crib and became caught between the iron rods. She disclaimed all knowledge of the broken ribs and collar bone, but admitted that the arm was broken when her mother, Mrs. J. S. Regan, struck it after tying its right hand and leg together had not broken the baby of the habit of playing with its hair.

Grand Juror John S. Dorsey was present at to-day's hearing and it is expected that criminal proceedings will follow.

ITS 41ST CONVENTION

Vermont Branch of Women's Auxiliary to Board of Missions Meets

Middlebury, May 20.—The 41st annual convention of the Vermont branch of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions opened in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church here this evening. There was a good attendance. The meeting was opened in the usual form and Bishop Coadjutor George V. Bliss of Burlington delivered a sermon, especially for the occasion. The meeting will continue through Wednesday.

RUTLAND TO HAVE CHILDREN'S HOME

Entered by Vermont Children's Aid Society—Will Cost \$25,000

Rutland, May 20.—The executive committee of the Vermont Children's Aid society met at the Rutland Business Men's association rooms this afternoon to discuss ways and means for carrying out its object of caring for children of the State who were left without proper means of support by reason of the influenza epidemic. It is probable that the organization will have a children's home in Rutland where little folks may be made fit for placing in permanent homes.

Charles M. Smith of this city has offered his large residence at a moderate price and the committee decided this afternoon to inspect it. It accepted it will be known as the Stark Smith home, being named in honor of Mr. Smith's son who gave his life in the war.

Plans were discussed this afternoon for engaging one, and possibly two, trained social workers to do the actual work of the society. A campaign to obtain funds to support this venture is put off even a little longer—but "T let" ads ought to be at work every day now.

30 Aliens Naturalized

Montpelier, May 18.—As a result of two days' session of United States district court 30 aliens were started on their way to become citizens, 19 of whom presented petitions for second papers, while 11 were granted first papers.

IN SUPREME COURT

Montpelier, May 20.—The argument of Lamotte county cases was taken up this morning in Supreme Court after several cases had been disposed of in one way or another.

Maybe you will be in time even if you put it off even a little longer—but "T let" ads ought to be at work every day now.

E. J. BORTH, Pres. E. D. WORTHEN, Treasurer.

JOHN J. FLYNN, Vice-President. HARRIS V. MALL, Asst. Treasurer.

Your Future

Are you preparing for the time when your earning power will be lessened or stopped altogether? Save now and then you'll be safe. Our savings department is at your service.